

ANTHURIUM ANDREANUM PLANT NAMED 'ANTHEFAQYR'

Latin name of the Genus and species of the plant claimed:

Anthurium andreanum L.

Variety denomination:

5 ANTHEFAQYR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

'Anthefaqyr' is a new and distinct cultivar of *Anthurium*, botanically known as *Anthurium andreanum* L. The new cultivar is a white, single plant mutation of Anthurium plant named 'Pink Champion' (U.S. Plant Patent No. 12,115), and was
10 obtained from a production clone of the cultivar 'Pink Champion' in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands, in 1999.

The female or seed parent of 'Pink Champion' was a pink-red-colored proprietary *Anthurium andreanum* hybrid having selection number 93-372-02 (unpatented). The male or pollen parent was *Anthurium andreanum* 'Sweet Heart
15 Pink' (unpatented).

The white, single plant mutation was discovered and selected as a flowering plant within a production clone of *Anthurium andreanum* "Pink Champion" by the inventor Jan van Dijk.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and in combination distinguish 'Anthefaqyr' as a new and distinct cultivar:

- 5 1. The plant flowers early and fully and can be sold at different stages,
 from a mini-type plant of 35 cm in height to a larger plant that is 70 cm
 in height;
2. The peduncle is long and erect, resulting in flowers held well above the
 foliage;
3. The plant habit is full due to shoot formation;
- 10 4. The leaves are dark green, compact and durable with light green
 primary veins;
5. The flowers are durable and white in color, slowly turning green as they
 mature.
6. The amount of flowers is large in relation to the amount of leaf blades
15 resulting in excellent leaf to flower ratio.

'Anthefaqyr' has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype of the new cultivar may vary significantly with variations in environment such as temperature, light intensity, and daylength, without any change in the genotype.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying photographic drawings, taken in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands, show typical 'Anthefaqyr' plants. The photographic drawings portray colors as true as is reasonably possible with colored reproductions of this type.

5 Figure 1 is a side-view of 'Anthefaqyr' showing the flowers held well above the leaf canopy. Figure 2 is a close-up of an 'Anthefaqyr' flower showing the spathe and spadix. Figure 3 is a close-up of 'Anthefaqyr' flowers at three different stages of development: from young on the left to old on the right. The youngest flower has an unripe spadix (pistils are not visible yet). The flower in the middle has a ripe spadix
10 without any pollen. The spathe of the old flower on the right becomes green. Between the left and the right flowers is a difference in age of approximately 15 to 20 weeks. Figure 4 is a close-up of the top of a young (left) and old leaf blade (right) showing the difference between old and young leaf blades. It shows that the young leaf blades are lighter green than the old leaf blades.

15 DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands, under greenhouse conditions, which closely approximate those generally used in horticultural practice.

20 Color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society (R.H.S) Colour Chart, except where general color terms of ordinary significance are used. The color references are approximate, as color depends to a degree on horticultural practices such

as light level and degree of fertilization, among others. The color values were determined between 11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. on April 15, 2003, under 5000 lux natural light in a glasshouse in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands.

The phenotype may vary significantly when grown under different conditions of
5 temperature, light or other determining factors, without a change in genotype of the plant.

CLASSIFICATION

Botanical: *Anthurium andreanum* L. 'Anthefaqyr'

10 Commercial denomination: *Anthurium andreanum* L., cv White Champion

PARENTAGE

Single plant mutation in a selected production clone of *Anthurium* 'Pink Champion'

PROPAGATION

15 Asexual propagation by means of tissue culture and all propagation that flowered have been true to type in plant and flower characteristics.

PLANT DESCRIPTION

Approximately 55-60 weeks following division, 'Anthefaqr' will reach a mature size of approximately 30 cm to 60 cm in height and approximately 35 cm to 55 cm in width in a 17-cm container.

5 LEAVES

Form: The leaf blade is elliptical-cordate with an acuminate tip and a cordate base. The leaf blade angle to the petiole is between 110 and 140 degrees. Leaf blades enlarge as the plant ages and some axillary shoots with small leaf blades are also produced. A wide range in leaf blade length and width is found on each plant. The
10 minimum leaf blade length is approximately 3 cm and the maximum leaf blade length is approximately 18 cm. The minimum leaf blade width is approximately 1.5 cm and the maximum leaf blade width is approximately 10 cm. Mature leaf blades are cupped.

Texture: Leaf blades are leathery and thick

Veins: The mid-vein and primary veins (the veins, which radiate out
15 from the juncture of the petiole and leaf) protrude at the underside of the leaf blade. The light-green color of the veins at the upper surface (RHS 144A) and the lower surface (RHS 144B) of the mid-vein and primary veins (approximately 6 to 8) contrast with the more dark-green color of the upper surface of the leaf blade.

Leaf blade-color: The leaf blade upper surface is RHS 137A; the leaf blade
20 lower surface is light-green (RHS 146B).

Lobes: A leaf blade has two lobes extending past the petiole. The distance from petiole/leaf juncture to the highest point on the lobes of mature leaf blades (width 10 cm, length 15 cm) ranges approximately from 4 to 5 cm.

Petiole: Green (RHS 146B); the cross section of the petiole is round and the diameter is approximately 2 to 5 mm, length is 10-15 cm. The color of the cataphylls surrounding the petioles is RHS 175A.

SPATHE

Buds: The spathe is tightly rolled around the spadix and extrudes from the peduncle sheath. The spathe is fully open at approximately the same time that the peduncle fully elongates.

Size: The completely developed spathe of a 40-cm tall plant is approximately 7 cm to 8 cm long and approximately 5 cm to 8 cm wide.

Color: When just fully open, the upper and lower surface is white RHS156D. After approximately 10 weeks, the spathe is fully open and the surface starts to turn green beginning at the spadix and the lobes of the spathe. The white color slightly turns green. After another 10 weeks, the spathe is completely green (RHS 145A). The primary veins of the spathe are slightly darker green.

Arrangement: The spathe angle to the peduncle is between 100 and 120 degrees. The spathe stands on a straight wiry peduncle approximately 6 cm to 15 cm

above the foliage. The peduncle cross-section is round and the diameter approximately 3 mm to 6 mm, depending on the age of the plant. The peduncle is erect and ranges from approximately 15 to 45 cm depending on the age of the plant.

Shape: The spathe is cordate (heart-shaped) with a mucronate tip and a cordate base. A just fully opened spathe is cup-shaped. The lobes of the spathe stay upward. As the flower ages, the tip bends upwards slightly.

FLOWERING TIME

One small-untreated tissue culture plant of approximately 2 cm in height will flower, depending on season, after approximately 16 to 17 months when approximately 3 to 4 blossoms will appear. More blossoms appear a few weeks later so that a full flowering and salable plant can have 6 to 9 pink flowers. Due to the long life of the flowers, green flowers are also visible on the plant. Smaller blossoms may occur on less mature growth.

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

Size: The spadix measures approximately 2.5 to 5.5 cm in height. The length of the spadix is smaller than the length of the spathe. The spadix is columnar in shape. The width of a mature spadix that is approximately 5.5 cm long is approximately 11 mm to 12 mm at the base and approximately 8 mm to 9 mm at the top. The spadix angle with the spathe is approximately 75 to 85 degrees.

Color: At the time the spathe unrolls, the spadix is unripe. The colour of the spadix is light green (RHS145A) at the tip and pale green (RHS 145C) at the base. As the spadix matures, it becomes first fully white and then turns slightly towards green (RHS 143B). When the pistil has been pollinated, there will exist berries on the spadix.

- 5 Stamens: Anthers and filaments are not clearly visible on the spadix.
- Pollen: Minimal, white in color.
- Pistil: Light green (RHS145A) at the tip and pale green (RHS 145C) at the base. The pistil protrudes from the spadix.

ROOTS

- 10 Grey-white roots with smaller hairy laterals. The root-tips are yellow.

DISEASE/PEST RESISTANCE

No known resistance and/or susceptibility to diseases and pests.